

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 25 April 1952

SUBJECT Second Construction Battalion

NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE ACQUIRED 25X1

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The Second Construction Battalion is stationed [redacted] in Pociisk-Lambertow. (1) As in the case with other construction battalions, the Second does not have a regimental or divisional commander. Instead, the unit is responsible directly to the supply quartermaster of the Ministry of National Defense. Normally, all construction work for the Army is directed by Wojskowe Przedsiębiorstwo Budowlane (The Army Construction Enterprise - WPB).
2. As of January 1952, units of the Battalion were dispersed as follows: The first and fourth companies were at Pociisk enlarging their own barracks and building warehouses in the vicinity of the projectile ammunition factory. The second company was working at Peligon. (2) The third, fifth and seventh companies were working at the village of Bernerowo, building installations at an airport used for rocket aircraft. (3) The sixth company at Wesola is constructing buildings for an Informacja (military counter-intelligence) school (4).
3. The Fourth Construction Battalion is quartered at the Cytadela in Warsaw; it is also occupied with army work in the vicinity of Warsaw.
4. The WPB employs soldiers of the construction battalions as unskilled labor, but those who possess any special qualifications for construction work are usually placed in their own field. Also, courses for volunteers are given in masonry, hydraulics and carpentry. Soldiers generally are reluctant to enroll since, as specialists, they can be kept in the army. Engineers, technicians, directors, foremen and most of the specialists employed in the WPB are civilians.
5. Men are recruited for the construction battalions from the following elements of the population:
 - a) Poznan, Pomorze and Slask: all those whose parents or relatives cooperated in any way with the German occupation.

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- b) Sons of Kulaks from any part of Poland; also sons of parents who own their own establishments.
- c) Sons of pre-1939, regular Polish Army Officers and sons of families who maintain correspondence with relatives outside of Poland.
- d) All those who have been punished for illegal possession of arms or those belonging to secret organizations and the "criminal reactionary element". (5)

Exceptions are made in the cases of those who cooperate with the government. These include members of the ZMP (Polish Youth Association); cooperators with the UB, PZPR, MO (Citizens' Militia), ORMO (Volunteer Reserve of the Citizens' Militia) and similar organizations are secure in their jobs.

- 6. The nature of the construction battalions, recruited largely from the "criminal element" accused of sabotaging state stores, co-operatives, PGR state farms and the like, indicates that the units are more like penal labor gangs than regular army units.
- 7. The officers of the Second Construction Battalion as of January 1952 were as follows:

- a) Commanding Officer, [redacted] Captain, name unknown; succeeded Major Konstantyn Pedzikowski who was recalled in July 1951
- b) Deputy in charge of political education: Captain Czerwinski
- c) Deputy in charge of technical matters: Captain Kotubecki
- d) Chief of clerks (Kancelari): Lieutenant Ponieczynski
- e) Chief of finance: Lieutenant Porzucek Ryszard
- f) Commander of the second company: Lieutenant Pozarowski
- g) Deputy for political education, second company: Lieutenant Piotrowski
- h) Commander of the third company: Captain Szymanski
- i) Commander of the fourth company: Second Lieutenant Ryciak
- j) Deputy for political education, fourth company: Second Lieutenant Ducki
- k) Commander of the seventh company: Lieutenant Liszcz

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Most of the officers of the Battalion are from the infantry, artillery and engineers. They are considered on the whole unreliable. Officers attached to Informacja, political and cultural education are, however, considered ideologically more reliable.

- 8. The classes of 1928, 1929 and 1930 were serving in the Second Battalion [redacted] The 1928 class had served 23 months, 1929, 18 months, and 1930 six months. Theoretically, one year of service in a construction battalion is equal to two years in the infantry. In practice, however, because of their desertions, revolts and anti-government propaganda, about six percent of the Second Battalion men are serving longer terms. Of these, two percent are in prison and four percent are being held for

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the public prosecutor on criminal charges (6).

9. Base pay of soldiers in construction battalions is six zloty per month. Payment for work in excess of a given norm (sic) is split, 85 percent going to the individual soldier, 15 percent to the Ministry of National Defense (MON). The unit accountant is ordered to keep payments for work over norms to a minimum but accountants are frequently arrested for economic sabotage; they are often suspected of conspiring with soldiers to raise the wages. The soldiers are incited to work as hard as possible; they are told that everything that they earn above the norm is for themselves. A soldier personally receives at most 30 zloty a month; any excess earnings are deposited in the Postal Savings Bank (PKO). PKO account books are retained by unit finance sections. Soldiers' payments are usually received three months late; in some cases they are as much as four or five months behind schedule. Wages start at 1.35 zloty per month (sic). About 30 percent of the soldiers receive six zloty or less, 40 percent receive up to 30 zloty, and 20 percent receive from 30 to 80 zloty a month. About 10 percent earn 80 to 140 zloty; in one case a man received 204 zloty for a month's work.
 10. Health standards in the Second Construction Battalion were much better than in the infantry. Construction Battalion personnel, however, work in the coal mines, quarries, and brick factories. Men on construction jobs outside of the Warsaw area are less healthy. In many cases the troops must maintain themselves by food packages from home.
 11. In both the regular army and the construction battalions, a soldier who is AWOL for more than 24 hours is considered guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Occasionally an officer is lenient and does not turn the soldier over to the public prosecutor, but if the prosecutor gets the case, an example is made of the man; he is sentenced to prison for one to three years. If the miscreant is convicted of planning desertion or plotting with his family, which is called "black reaction", his punishment is three or more years.
- 25X1 (1) [] Comment: This might possibly be a specific rocket site at the town of Rembertow.
- 25X1 (2) [] Comment: Gazetteer of Western Poland, Appendix XIV, Map Series GSGS 4346, Central Europe 1:250,000 lists a Poligon Artyleryjski, Q 53/ J 37 (Practice Artillery Ground).
- 25X1 (3) [] Comment: This is presumably the Warsaw suburb, Boernerowo.
- 25X1 (4) [] Comment: There are quite a few Wesolas, but source is probably referring to the one at R 53/L 19 SE of Warsaw.
- 25X1 (5) [] Comment: This element amounts to about 40 percent of the population.
- 25X1 (6) [] Comment: This record probably led to the removal of the commander, Padzikowski, who was considered too lenient since he himself punished his men for crimes that came under the jurisdiction of the public prosecutor.

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